NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ALBANY, April 2, 1858.

SENATE....Alphast, April 1988.

Of the Supervisors of New-York to raise \$16,000 by star, to extend the Hall of Records.

By Mr. AMES—For the removal of the Balance.

By Mr. AMES—For the removal of the City of New-York.

Mr. ELV presented the memorial from the Mayor, &c., of the City of New York, for power to fix the pay for the Common Council from January 1, 1868. To incorporate the Central American Industrial

To incorporate the Central American Industrial Commercial Company.

To smend the law relative to non-exemption of household property for servants wages; also, a complete bill to extend the powers of the Courts of General and Special Sessions in the City of New-York.

By Mr HALSTEAD—For the relief of Alderman, Supervisors and Councilmen of the City of New-York for 1857. It gives them \$230 each for services since April, 1877, to December of the same year.

By Mr. SMITH—To incorporate the New-York Pure Mik Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. NOXON-To reduce the capital stock of the

By Mr. NOXON—To reduce the capital stock of the Onendaga Bank.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—To incorporate the New-York and Interior Insurance Company.

By Mr. SMITH—For the relief of the Jamaica Plack Road Company.

By Mr. STOW—Relative to the appointment of Deputy Sheriffs. It requires the Sheriff to appoint a Deputy, on the equisition of the Governor, in any town, when the Governor may deem it necessary.

The Metropolitan Police bill was postponed until Wednesday next.

BILLS PASSED.

To awend the law relative to Harbor Masters in the

To awend the law relative to Harbor Masters in the

To incorporate the Ravenswood Asylum.
To incorporate the Releman Hygienic and Healing netitute in the City of New-York.
The Senate then went into Executive session.
At the close of the Executive Session the annual

appropriation bill, and the bid making appropriations to the maintenance of the cauals, for the fiscal year, were banded in. EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

The Canel Department submitted a list of articles on which they recommend a reduction of canal tolls of about forty per cent on the rates of 1852. Among the articles mentioned are flour, beef, bacon, cheese, lard, lard cil, butter, tsllow, wool, whisky, pot and pearl sahes, hides, raw and imported, &c.

Mr. DARLING had consent to introduce a bill to amend the general railroad law, so that the State Engineer can require additional reports from any Company other than those now required by the statute.

The Senate then considered the act to repeal the third section of the law of 1857, relative to the fare on the Central Railroad—better known as the Half-Dimelaw.

At 11 o'clock Mr. SPINOLA moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Monday, but the majority opposed the metion.

There is nittle prospect of final action on the bill tonight.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. WEIR presented a remonstrance from the Com-missioners of Emigration, against amendment of the Emigrant Steerage Passenger act; from the Com-mon Council of New-York against the passage of any laws relating to the city without their solicitation.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the American College of Medical

Science.
To amend the charter of the International Bridge.
Mr. VAN HORN of Niagara, moved to recommit
the last named bill. Motion lost, and the bill passed.
Mr. VAN HORN, who had changed his vote for that
purpose, moved a reconsideration. Lost.
Mr. WOLFORD offered a resolution for the expul-

Mr. WOLFORD one a resolution for the expired a resolution from the floor of any person interfering with members on the final vote on any bill. Lost.

Mr. ADAMS moved to lay the third reading of bills on the table, for the purpose of ordering the Registry law to a third reading. Lost—58 to 49; not two-thirds. Meesrs. Baker and McIntosh were the only Republicans voting with the Democrats against the

motion.

Mr. LAW moved to postpone the special order, being the bill relative to unclaimed dividends and deposits, until Monday afternoon at 3 p. m. Agreed to.

Mr. CHATFIELD (N. Y.) at this time, interrupted the proceedings of the House by disorderly conduct toward the Chair, and on a motion of Mr. SHEPARD was forcibly removed from the House by the Sergeantat Arms and his deputy.

Mr. CHURCH offered a resolution to limit the documents age to by mail to 15 cents postage. Agreed to.

uments sent by mail to 15 cents postage. Agreed to. To incorporate the New-York Athenceum. To make the Mechanics' Lien law general, except in the Coun-ties of New-York and Erie. To incorporate the New-

York Youat Lyceum.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. CHILDS brought in a bill to confirm the grant of the Common Council of 1858, to Radford and others to construct the Ninth-avenue Railroad from Fifty-first street to the Battery. Referred to be reported complete.

An invitation was extended to the members, to witness the delivery of the word of Can Worth part

An invitation was extended to the members, to witness the delivery of the sword of Gen. Worth, next Tuesday, to the Regents of the University.

The Metropolitan Police bill was made the special order for Wednesday next.

The Grinding Committee moved forward a large number of bills, among which were the following:

To incorporate the Turn Verein, Brooklyn.

For the relief of the Westchester County Railroad.

To amend the Harlem Railroad charter.

The New York Tax bill.

The New-York Tax bill.

Brocklyn.

To consolidate the Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Buffalo

and Bradford Railroads.
To incorporate the School of Mines.
Mr. DURYEA moved to strike out of the report the bill removing the Heads of Departments in Brooklyn.
Carried. The bill to facilitate the removal of Quarantine

eming up, Mr. WAGER moved to recommit it.
The SPEAKER advocated the motion.
Mr. DORYEA consented to its recommittal.
The bill was then recommitted, and made the special

order for Tuesday next.

The bill to amend the scharter of the Provident Fund charter was killed.

The bill to authorize the construction of a railroad

The bill to authorize the construction of a railroad on streets parallel with Broadway coming up for a third reading, Mr. CHANLER moved to recommit it. A warm debate followed, the bill being strongly approved by Messrs. CHANLER and ENGS, and advocated by Messrs. WINNE, THOMAS JONES, jr., HANFORD and others.

After a long discussion, Mr. WAGER moved to lay the bill on the table.

The Yeas and Nays were ordered on the motion which was carried at 11 p. m. by Yeas 54, Nays 37.

From Albany.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune ALBANY, Friday, April 2, 1858.

Governor King has nominated General Duryes of Brooklyn as Major General, vice Aaron Ward, resigned. To the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Friday, April 2, 1858. The Canal Board have resolved to reduce the tolls from four to two mills on merchandise, three to two mills on flour on one thousand pounds per mile.

The Americans and Republicans have held a coference, and the committees have agreed upon Mr John N. Wilder as the anti-Lecompton candidate for Mayor of Albany.

Fire at Burlington, Vt.

Pire at Burlington, Vt.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Friday, April 2, 1838.

The Pioneer Mechanics' Shop, a large manufacturing establishment of this place, was burned this morning about 9 o'clock. Loss about \$130,000.

The principal losers are H. P. Hickop, buildings and machinery, \$60,000; C. Kilburn & Co., chair manufactory, \$40,000; Kendall, Wright & Co., deers and sashes, \$5,000; E. W. Chase, doers and sashes, \$4,000; E. Wing & Smith, last makers, \$4,000; L. Barnes, humber, \$300; Measrs, Gates, furniture (recently burned out in Brattleboro'), \$1,000; Fred. Smith, grist mills, \$1,000; Hamilton & Sears, foundery, \$3,000.

Kilburn & Co. were insured for \$16,000, but none of the others were insured.

the others were instited.

In sensequence of this fire, about 150 hands are thrown out of employment.

The extensive lumber yards here were in great the extensive lumber yards here were in great the content of the least of the

danger at one time, several piles being on fire, but, owing to the prompt action of our new Engine Company, Ethan Allen, No. 4, the flames were quickly got under and the yards saved.

The St. Lawrence at Montreal.

MONTHEAT, C. E., Friday, April 2, 1858.

The water in the St. Lawrence is very high above the Victoria Bridge. The lower part of Griffintown is flooded. Weather to-day, warm and clear. The thermometer stands at 36° above zero.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

Charleston, Thursday, April I, 18.8.

The brig Lion, of Boston for Aux Caves, was lost on Inagua Island (one of the group of the Bahamas), with all bands, except one seamen that was saved.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER SULTAN.

15 TO 90 LIVES LOST.

St. Louis, Friday, April 2, 1858. Information has been received here that the steamer Sultan was burnt to the water's edge and sunk, near Cape Girardeau, Mo., 150 miles below this city, at 3 clock this morning, and that fifteen or twenty lives were lost. Among the lost were D. D. Moote, clerk of the boat; Henry Eli, pilot; Joseph Blackburne, watchman; the whole of the cabin crow, and the barkeeper (name unknown). Two lady and two gentleman passengers are missing, and are supposed to be lost. Neither their names nor the full particulars of the catastrophe have yet reached this city. The Sultan was bound to Now-Orleans with a full cargo of Western produce, which, with the boat, is a total loss.

SECOND DISPATCH. The Sultan was burned near St. Genevieve, not Cape Girardeau. The boat was valued at \$25,000, nd is insured for \$17,000. Her cargo consisted of 1,000 tuns of flour, pork, lead and wheat. There was no insurance on the freight list. The accounts of the disuster are so conflicting that it is impossible to ascertain correctly at present who or how many have been lost.

Lecompton at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, April 2, 1858. Thirty-one guns are to be fired at noon to-morrow to rejoice at the defeat of Lecompton in the House of Representatives. A mass meeting will also be held at the same hour is the State-House.

Burton's Theater taken by the Gov

ernment.
Special Disputch to The N. Y. Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 2, 1858. Capt. Rynders has procured the contract with the Government for Burton's old Theater, for the United States Courts, at \$16,000 per year. The property holders on Beckman street offered accommodations for

The Virginia Legislature-Fire.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, April 2, 1858.

The bill fixing the 1st of May for the resumption of specie payments has passed both Houses.

The bill requiring parent banks to redeem the notes of their branches in sec. of their branches in specie, and requiring independent banks to establish an agency at Richmond or Balti-more for the redemption of their notes, has also finally passed, and takes effect April 1, 1859. The Senate has adopted a joint resolution apprepri-

The Senate has adopted a joint resolution apprepriating \$2,000 to remove the remains of President Monree from New-York to Richmond.

The tobacco factory of Mesers Crosby & Winfree of this city was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$10,000; insured.

Railroad Accident and Loss of Life. CONNING, N. Y., Friday, April 2, 1858.

The mail train on the Tioga Railroad ran off the track last evening, about twolve miles south of this place. The engine turned completely over, scalding the engineer, John Forbes, very badly. He died at 2 o'clock this morting. No other person was injured.

Casualty at Sea.

Bosros, Friday, April 2.

A letter from Capt. Dale of the ship Fleetwood states that while on the passage from Philadelphia for Cape Town, C. G. H., during a gale, Hiram Carpenter of New-Hampshire, and Edwin Hubbard of Middletown, Conn.—the former carpenter of the ship, and the latter a seaman—fell from aloft, and were drowned.

Navigation in Lake Superior.

Two mail-carriers from Sault Sto. Mane, with dates to the 18th ult., have arrived here. They report that the Straits of Mackinaw are free from ice. The Sault River was still bridged over with ice, but was giving way fast. It is thought that boats leaving here on the 12th inst, would not experience any difficulty in the Sault River, or on Lake Superior, from ice.

Fire in Stanton, Vt.

STANTON, Vt., Friday, April 2, 1858.
The hotel in this pirce, kept by Mr. Turvill, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss \$5,000; insured for \$3,000.

Weather Reports.-APRIL 2.

No. 21 Wall street.					
Places,	N.L	Time Ap. 2	wind.	Thr	Remarks.
New Orleans		A. M.	1 =		High wind.
Tuscumbia, Ala.		A. M.			Cloudy.
Portland, Me	43.39	A. M.	S.		Clondy.
Bangor, Me	44.47	A. M.	S. W.		Like rain.
Calain, Me		A. M.	1 S. W.		Cloudy.
Eastport, Me	44.64	A. M.	S. S. W.		Cloudy.
Baltimore, Md	39.17	A. M.	W.		Overcast.
Washington	38.54	M.	N. E.		Cloudy.
New-Orleans		A. M.	1 N. E.	1-	Clear.
Mobile		A. M.		-	Clear.
Montgomery, Ala		A. M.	N. E.	-	Clear.
Charleston, N. C.		A. M.	N. E.	-	Cloudy.
Wilmington, N.		A. M.	N. E.	-	Cloudy.
Norfolk, Va		A. M.	N. F.,		Cloudy.
New-York			N. 1		Cloudy.
Boston		M.	E.	440	Cloudy.
Eastport, Me		P. M.	8. W.	330	Clear.
Hangor, Me	14.47	P. M.	S. W.	980	Clear.
Portland, Me	43.89	P. M.	W.		Clear.
Calais, Me		P. M.	W.		Clear.
Louisville, Ky					Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	136 00	P M	N.		Clear.
Marrishia Tenn.	36.09	P. M.	N.		Clear.
Memphis, Tean. Tuscumbia, Ala.		P. M	N.		Clear.
New-Orleans	-	P. M		690	Clear.
New-York	40.49	PM			Mear.
New Haven	41 18	P. M.	E.		Cloudy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE DEFEAT OF LECOMPTON. Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 1, 1858. The final struggle on Lecompton attracted an mmense crowd to the House this morning. Never have I seen the floor so full or the members in so much commotion as when the Speaker's rap called them to order, as the minute hand of the Hall clock indicated the hour of noon. Everybody was standing talking to somebody else, except Mr. Giddings, who, with his gray head thrown back, was reclining in his chair, contemplating the scene with the air of a man who had seen stormier times than this, and was not to be disturbed by a passing squall like this Lecompton flurry; and Gen. Quitman who sat, as usual, quietly reading, the impersonation of dignity, gravity and propriety, wholly un-

side of the hall with the air of a conspirator whose hour for action is close at hand. Active among the throng were the leading Senators on both sides, of whom Mr. Bigler was particu larly conspicuous in his efforts to strengthen the wavering and reclaim the erring. I did not notice any Cabinet officers on the floor this morning. Their interference on previous occasions has been so much noticed by the press that I suppose they

have grown shy of showing themselves.

moved by the tumult around him; and lastly, Eli

Thaver, who, with his head on his breast and his

hands in his pockets, was pacing up and down the

The Speaker's nerves or his temper were evidently out of order. He rapped with uncommon vehemence, in his efforts to subdue the buzz in the House, "Gentlemen will come to order! Gen-'tlemen will take their seats! Conversation is too

beard and hair, was brought into the hall and placed reclining in his seat, a striking spectacle of energy and resolution triumphant over disease and suffering. "Mr. Speaker!" The words / 11

ed, but their shrill, familiar tones penetrated at once the remotest corners of the hall, and feil upon thousands of expectant ears. "The gentieman from Georgia," responded the Speaker. Mr. Stephers proceeded to move that

the Senate Kansas bill be taken up. It was accordingly read a first time. The second reading was proposed. Mr. Giddings, in a moment, was on his feet, saying, "I object." This fairly opened the ball. The vote was taken on the question, Shall the

Senate bill be rejected? It was decided in the negative by a vote of 25 Yeas to 137 Nays. FAll the Republicans and three Douglas Democrats (Harris or Impois, Hickman of Pennsylvania, and one other voted in the affirmative. The bill was read's second time. Stephens, who had the floor, then said that ne understood that the opponents of the bill had a substitute to offer. He had intended to speak, but would give way to allow the substitute to be offered. Mr. Montgomery of Pennsylvania offered the substitute-the Crittenden amendment with # some modifications which had been made at the suggestion of the Republicans. & Gen. Quitman of Mississippi then offered, as an amendment to the substitute, the original bill, divested of Pugh's amendment. This was voted down-Yeas 72, Nays 160. The question was then taken on Montgomery's motion. It was carried-Yeas 120, Nays 112. The crowded galleries burst into loud applause. Mr. Keitt rose, shaking his head with rage, and moved that the galleries be cleared, but was finally mollified, and the offense was suffered to pass with a rebuke from the Speaker. The bill was put upon its final passage, and passed by the same vote-s majority of eight against Lecompton. The House immediately adjourned. The defeat of the Administration was enough for one day; for the nerves of both friends and foes.

THE NEW KANSAS BILL, PRECISELY AS IT HAS PASSED THE HOUSE.

YEAS, 120; NAYS, 112.

Sucrios 1. To it enacted, he., That the State of Kansas be, and is hereby, admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever; but issumed as it is greatly disputed whether the Constitution framed at Lecompton on the 7th day of November last, and now pending before Countries, was fairly made, or expussed the will of the people of Kansas, this acmission of her into the Phion as a State is here declared to be upon this fundamental condition precedent, namely: That the said constitutional instrument shall be first absumited to a vote of the people of Kansas, and assented to by them, or a majority of the voters, at an election to be held for the purpose; and as seen as such assent shall be given, and duly made known by a majority of the Commissioners betterin apps inted to the President of the United States, he shall announce the same by produmation, and thereshell announce the same by produmation, and absolute. At the said election the voting shall be lay bailed, and become the constitution. Should the said Constitution be rejected at the said election by a majority of votes being cast against it, then, and in that event, the inhabitants of said Territory are hereby sutheriored and empowered to force for the State of Kansas, according to the Federal Constitution, and to this end may elect delegates to a Convention as hereinafter provided.

hat end may elect delegate to a solution.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That the said State of Sec. 2. Size. 2. And be if further emarked. That the said State of Kausse shall have concurred jurisdiction on the Missouri and all other rivers and waters bottlering on the said State of Kansas, so far as the same shall form a common boundary to said State and any other State or States now or hereafter to be formed or bounded by the same; and said rivers and waters, and all the mayinghe waters of said State, shall be common highways and lorever free, as we'll to the inhabitants of said State as to all other all therefor.

torivens of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost, or toll therefor.

Sec. 3. Act be it further enacted. That for the purpose of insuring, as far as possible, that the elections authorized by this act may be fair and free, the Governor and Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, and the presiding officers of the two branches of its Legislature, namely, the President of the Council and Speaker of the Honse of Representatives, are hereby constituted a Beard of Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to use all the means necessary and proper to that end. Any three of them shall constitute a Board; and the Soadshall larve power and authority, in respect to each and all of the elections hereby authorized or provided for, to designate and establish precincts for votting, or to adopt those aiready established; to cause poils to be opened at such places as it may deem proper in the respective counties and election precincts of said Territory; to appoint, as judges of election at each of the several places of votting, three discreet and respectable persons, any two of whom shall be competent to act; to require the sherifis of the several counties, by themselves or departice, to attend the judges at each of the places of voting, for the purpose of preserving peace and good order, or the said Board may, instead of said sheriffs and their deputies, appoint, at their discretion and in such instances as they may choose, other ht persons for the same paper as the description of the first selection is to elect delegates to a Convention to form a Constitution, as hereinbefore provided for, the number of delegates shall be sixty, and they shall be apportioned by said Board among the several counties of said Territory, according to the number of voters; and in making this apportionment, the Board may join two or more counties together to make an exclusion or representative district, where neither of the said counties has the requisite two or more counties together to make an excition or representative district, where neither of the said counties has the requisite number of voters to cuitie it to a decigate, or to join a smaller to a larger county having a surplus population, where it may serve to equalite the representation. The elections hereby authorized shall continue one day only, and shall not be continued later than sandrounce that day. The said Board shall appoint the day of election to reach of the elections hereby authorized, as the same may be come necessary. The said Governor shall amounce, by proclamation, the day appointed for any one of said elections, and the day shall be as early a one as is consistent with due notice thereof to the people of said Territory, subject to the provisions of this act. The said Board shall have tell power to practice the time, manner and places of each of said elections, and to direct the time and manner of the returns thereof, which returns shall be made to the said Board, whose duty it shall be to announce the result by proclamation, and to appoint therein as early a day as practicable for the delegates elected (where the election has been for delegates) to assemble in convention at the seat of Government of said Territory. When so assembled, the convention shall first determine, by a vote, whether it is the whit of the proposal State to be admitted into the Union at that time; and if so, shall proceed to form a Constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State Government in contentity with the Frederic Constitution, subject to the approval and rathes, all of the people for approval or rejection; and if the majority of votes shall be given for the Constitution so framed as aforesaid, the same, And theresic Constitution as framed as aforesaid, the same, And therefore, and without any fatther proceedings whatever on the part of Congress, the almission et the said State in all respects whatever, shall be complete and absolute.

See, And be it further enacted. That in the el

of Kanass into the Union, upon an equal rooting with the original States in all respects which were, shall be complete and absolute.

Sign. 4. And be it further enacted. That in the elections hereby suthorized, all white male inhabitants of said Territory over the age of westly-one years, who are legal voters under the laws of the Territory of Kaness, and none others, shall be allowed to rove and this chall be the only qualification required to entitle the voter to the right of sufrage in said elections. And if any person is not on qualified shall vote or offer to vote, or if any person shall vote more than once at either of said elections, or shall make, or cause to be made, any false, fictitions or transductant returns, or shall siter or change any returns of either of said elections, such person shall, upon conviction thereof before any court of competent perishetion, be kept at hard labor not less than six months, and not more than three years.

Sign. 5. And be it further enacted. That the members of the aforesaid Board of Commissioners, and all persons appointed by them to carry into effect the provisions of this act, small, before entering upon their duties, taxe an each to perform faithfully the duties of their respective officers and on miliare thereof, they shall be liable and subject to the same charges and penalties as any provided in like cases under the Territorial laws.

Sign. 5. And be it further enacted. That the said State of Kanlaws.

7. And he it further enacted, That the said State of Kan-

Sig. 7. And be it further enacted. That the said State of Kansaa, when her admission as a State becomes complete and absolute, shall be entitled to one member in the House of Representatives, in the Congress of the United States, till the next census to taken by the Federal dovernment.

SEC. R. And be at further enacted, That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, offered to the said people of Kansas for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted, shall be obligatory on the furited States and upon the said State of Kansas, to wit: First, That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, and where either of said sections, or any part thereof, has been sold or otherwise been disposed ef, other lands, equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said State for the use of schools. Second, That sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State University, to be selected by the Governor of rand State, subject to the approval of the Commis-"tlemen will take their seats! Conversation is too "loud in the hall." The Chair will call gentlemen the theorem of the hall." The Chair will call gentlemen the theorem by their names if they do not take their seats!" Still the buzz continued. Groups gathered around Stephens, and around Montgomery, Grow, Gilmer and other leading men. Again the Speaker rapped and chided his unruly flock. Nothing could keep down the excitement. Some ordinary business was hurried over until the bour of 1 arrived, the hour for taking up the Le compton question. All eyes were turned to the centre of the hall, to the seat of Stephens, who was already on his feet, looking at a distance like one of the pages a little taller than his fellows. He paused a moment as Col. Harris of Illinois, his deathly pale, corpse-like countenance looking still whiter and more ghastly from the blackness of his such sales shall be provided. That the use of schools. Second for the seat again and reserved for the use of schools. Second for the use approach of all state like the approach of all state for the use of schools. Second for the use of schools. Second for the use approach of the Common of said State learned land applied in such manners at the Legislante settled by the Governor of said State for the approach of said State in the Hersellous and state may present of the the manners at the Legislante settled by the Governor of said State for the purpose of said State in number, with an excitors of said State in the same to be selected by the Governor of said State for the purpose of completing the public boilidars, or for the creation of the said State for the purpose of said State for the said State for the

without the connent of the United States, that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same, by the United States, or with any requisitors Congress may find necessary for securing the title is said soil to bean side purchasers thereof, and that no tax shall be imposed on lands be imaging to the United States, and that in no case shall morresident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Sinch And that the said State shall never tax the lands or the proporty of the United States in that State: Provided, however, That nothing in this set of admission shall be so construed as to ratify or accept the ordinance stateshed to said Constitution; but said ordinance is hereby rejected by the Government of the United States.

WESTCHESTER CO .- SUPERVISORS.

Conserious Flortal

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Regiond	. Hezekish D. Rober son	Anti-Lecomp. Ana.
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Lewisborough	.Daniel Hunt	Anti-Lecoma Rea
Mamarineck	.John Morrill	Lecomoton Deca
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New Rochelle	.Thaddeus Davids	Ant: Lecomp. Dom.
North Castie	.Charles Pardy	Aut. Lecomp. Am.
North Salem	.Joseph Sutton	Anti Lecomo, Rep.
Chairing	.George A. Brandreth	Anti-Lecoren Dem.
O Charles	.George W. Horton	Anti-Leonmuton
Pedian-	Alsop H. Lockwood	Lance april or property
Poundridge	Alsop II. Docawood	. Lecompton Dem.
Est	.Jetn E. Marshall	Anti-Lecomp. Dem.
Scaridaie	.Francis Secor	Lecompton Dem
Samers	Merehall, jr	Anti-Lecomp Dem.
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A SECTION CO.	John Bussing	Aut Lagram Then
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Youkers	Augustus Van Certlandt.	Lecompton Dem.
Yorktown	Benjamin D. Miller	Lecompton Dem.
		-

THE PASHIONS FOR THE SPRING.

Panic being quickly routed, Fashion is herself again: forgetting the temperary suspension of her ab-solutism, she sends far and wide her shining heralds to proclaim her edicts, and prepares for a dashing campaign. And it is these pronunciamientos, whose echoe have reached us across the "many-sounding sea," which we propose to interpret for the pleasure of our

lady readers and the dismay of their "proprietors." Not that we have anything new or trange to record: for, notwithstanding the character which her lace-andribbon Majesty bears for fickleness and extravagance, t is easy to show that, with the exception of a femonstrosities irrevovably buried, "all are brought egain from the old; for there is no new thing under 'the sun; for what is now hath been formerly" As the Seasons roll round, dead-and-gone fashions are raked up from the dust of ages - a knot here, a snip of the scissors there, a cunning plait, a letting-out or a taking-in, a tuft of feathers, a bold avalanche of flowers, and the thing is done, the transformation complete; pretty dust is thrown into the brightest eyes, and the world of bagatelle runs wild on "the last new

ashion." This "opening" of Spring Fashions is an event in the feminine world; none so long as to be indifferent, none too humble to be affected by it, for one month in the year Miss Flora McFlimsy of the Fifth avenue and the little sewing-gul on the Bowery meet on the democratic platform of a common interest. And this state of things is true only of the Spring Fashions; those of the other seasons are comparatively of small moment. One would think from the flutter of the universal besom at the present time that, as of old, "our snippers (tailers) go over but once a year into France to bring back the newest mode, and to learn to cut 'and shape it," instead of its coming to us in weekly steamers.

Of all the packages of dainties brought by these same steamers from the city of inlinitabilities, none are opened with half the eagerness attending the unpacking of the small square boxes of white wood which are handled, even by the carters, like butterflies. These contain the chefs-d'-œuvres of Parisian handicraftdelicate, Spring-tinted bonnets, bedecked with gossamer and wild flowers-fresh from the inspired fingers of the high priestesses of La Mode's Penetralia.

Some important change in the bonnet was naturally locked for this season; rumors of an approach to a more comfortable size were heard from afar, but, for once on dits have been found at fault. If the bonnet of today is not smaller than ever, it is only because it cannot possibly be so and retain its name or its inclined plane position; but by a slight modification of shapea depression of the front till it is on a perfect level with the top of the head-it is made to appear so. This flattening puts an immediate end to the full blonde ruches around the face, so charming and so frail; these are re duced to side decorations, a bandeau, detached from the bonnet, of small bows of velvet, ribbon, or chesille, being wern a-la-couronne across the frent.

Those who remember the ten-years-ago style of face trimming in bouncts-a pair of perpendicular sprays of artificials, exactly similar in color and wiry stiffnesscannot but remark the exquisite taste which as a general thing characterizes the adornment of what we are used to consider the inside of fashionable bonnets. In place of the stereotyped, fac-similar twin roses, each side of the face, with the four bright green leaves apiece, the pair of dirty pink buds, and the two bluegreen feathery branchlets which looked in vain for a representative in either animal or vegetable kingdom. we have a variety of delightful disorders as endless as graceful: nouds of narrow, blonde-bordered ribbons coquettishly streaming from between mazes of silk illusion, bows-and-ends of black or white face, flowers lacking in nothing save the perfume of their originals, and grasses as waving and dew-besprinklt as ever kissed a river bank.

So much scope is allowed to individual taste in these facial adornments that we have taken no little pleasure in pursuing a cherished theory: that the character of a lady may be guessed by a glance at the cap of her bonnet; and from the soft, silky fullness of a white blonds ruche, purifying the beauty of a delicate face, to the brazen scarlet bandeau with gilt pendant tassels, there

has been found ample space for a world of fancy.

We have to thank her that was Miss Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa Guelph for the only striking novelty in the decoration of these Lilliputian head dresses, namely, the introduction of the Scotch plaid. Plaid tissues of brilliant colors are woven in patterns for bonnets, but a better effect is produced by combining it with straw and white silk or velvet; feathers and flowers ' come" to match, and for the demi-saison, as the fashion-mongers say, it will be the favorite. The soft cap-crown is again in vogue, ornamented with lace barber; these are admirably adapted to fine white straws. Fringe and crimped tassels, lace coifferes in black and white, and blonde voillettes are much used for outside trimming. Some attempt has been made to revive the "gypsy" form in straw, but it has met with very little encouragement, nothing approaching hatshape being tolerated by the young ladyhood of this

generation, except for watering-place or country wear.

Mauve (or lilae), the most levely of Spring tints to our fancy, and growille or current color, are to be the favor this season; the first is "tr ing" to most complexions, the second is abominable for Spring or Summer; still as they are "the fashien," neither conideration will deter the ladies from wearing them in preference to those more becoming.

HEAD-DRESSES. These are almost universally worn and figure conpicuously in the Opening displays. The coronet style, ough perhaps the most popular, is by no means genetally becoming. These are composed of plaits of vel-vet or chenille, ornamented with beads or jewels, finished at the sides with norms and long ends trimmed to correspond.

The newest styles for at-home wear are made of chenille in the form of leaves and flowers in a uniform color; velvet and ribbons with blonde edging are also used for the same purpose. A beautiful style is composed of a net-work of beads or small pearls to cover the entire back hair, bordered with fringe to match and having heavy tassels at the sides. The gold and jeweled bodkins so much used at present have a very Spanish effect in confures of black lace with floating barbes.

For the more elaborate head-dresses to complete ball ostumes, the rarest French flowers, light feathers tipped with gold or silver, and expensive laces are employed; these must correspond with the robe, and they tax to their utmost the taste and invention of the modiste.

Bibbons opened this senson are mostly of two colors,

er two shades of the same tint; the only novelty one sists of ribbon barbes embossed in patterns, having tassels at the ends.

The shawl-shaped mantillas still prevail, and are not likely to be superseded this ecason by more elaborate though less tasteful designs; like the same article last year, they are made of silk with inserted transparenries of black not trimmed with nondescript braids and fringes; very small velvet capes flounced with broad lace are also in demand—the color uniformly black. As the season advances, black lace mantillas eo large as to cover nearly the whole person will be the fashion, and fine tamboured muslin vinites, flounced with embroideries, and trimmed with puffings through which ribbon is to be drawn in color to match the dress, will constitute a refreshing povelty. For traveling cloaks there are several new materials in the market, some of which are, very sensibly, impervious to water; the favorite shape is still the large circle, but a more "compact and comfortable" out-and in traveling, grace may well be sacrificed to convenience-is the loose Ragian with wide sleeves. These cloaks are comparatively low priced, but the work on them is so trifling that we advise our jount-contemplating friends to purchase the materials and make them for half-price. The mantilla "emperiums" are unusually well-stocked with those "lights of the harem," India shawls; stellas are still in vogue, and there are some pretty new styles of French Cashmeres with plush borders.

OPERA-CLOAKS.

Although the season for opera wraps may be considered at an end, as they continue to be displayed in the shop-windows, we may be permitted to offer for the consideration of those who are hopeful for the Academy next Fall, a suggestion from over the water. The atest improvement in Paris on the apera-cloak, which was becoming rather cumbersome, is a cloak made exactly, or with a slight medification about the arm, in the shawl shape, having a most unique head-dress of the same shape and materials—these of delicate colored Cashmere, embroidered or trimmed with moire and edged with heavy fringe, are truly a novelty, and a charming one. A very distingue application of this style was made of rich "barathea" or widow's silk, without luster, elaborately embroidered in gold and scarlet and flounced profusely with broad lace, the halfhandkerchief-shaped head-dress matched in every particular-both being lined with quilted white satin.

DRESS GOODS. In the dress-goods department, what have we so

this season? In silks one's brain whirls amid the bayaderes: the bayaderes chines; the bayaderes chines, deux jupes; bayaderes chinés, a deux jupes a quille; and bayaderes chines, à un deux, trois, quatre, cinq volants quille! In the thin materials for Summer wear, there are organdies with innumerable jupes, and countless volants, and all a quille; organdies a la Chatelaine, l'Impératrice, a la Marie Stuart; illuminated piques percales, jaconets, and brillautes for morning dre bareges in each of these styles separate, or in all of them combined; challies and grenadines; tissues, mousseilres de chine, mousselines de bige, and mousselines de laine. To attempt to describe all these, or to expect any one to wade through the alarming tablet, would be equally worthy of a disordered brain. We may mention, however, that the very latest style of silks are bright Scotch plaids, and dark silks with plaid sidetrimmings; but these will scarcely be presentable till next Fall. In the meanwhile, as her Majesty and the Princess Royal have been graciously pleased to prefer moire antique (which to our taste is better suited to more majestic figures), magnificent robes of that stately fabric combined with velvet, plain silks with embossed medallions of black velvet, and others having double skirts superbly ornamented a quille with velvet or chine patterns, are the most costly importations.

The skirts of gowns are made decidedly short in front with a slight train behind; this is by no means an admirable style, but will be in high favor with those whose "golden lilies" are of Cinderellian proportions, and whose shoemaker is beloved of St. Crispin. The at-home shoes to be worn with these dresses are to match in color and fancifully decorated with "roses" and lace. Bodies are out almost always without basquires; some have the old style-deep points before, behind, and even on the sides; the back of the boddice is rimmed in the same manner as the fronts, and (another vevival) the skirt is put on at the waist quite plain in front, the fullness commencing under the arms; sleeves are cut open and very large, lined with white silk or entir. For decollette toilet the square cursage, with traps over the shoulder, is much admired.

BALL DRESSES.

The preference in ball costume seems to be given he light materials, such as tulle, tarlatane, illusion and gauze; these are made with double skirts and flouncings, which admit of every variety of decoration; the most brilliant are embroidered with gold or silver, the able or triple skirts being edged with trinmings of pinked ruches, illusion puffings, wreaths of flowers and feathers, are varied with astonishing invention. Velvets, moiré and satins, with over-dresses or flources of costly lace, constitute the costumes for

We should be terrified were we not so much amused. at the slight "feeler" thrown out toward the resuscitation of the deadest of all dead modes—the old-fashioned sacque dress, the most unsightly, grotesque contrivance ever invented or worn by woman. The defunct original was literally a sack, gathered into a small yoke about the neck and falling into diverging lines to the ground; its abortive offspring just dragged into existence is offered adroitly in the chape of a morning-gown, the back only being a la sacque, the fronts cut and rimmed in the usual becoming style of breakfast toilet. But, my dear Fashion, it won't do: believe one of the humblest of your slaves; even your decree that

"No longer shall the boddies aptly laced From the full bosom to the slender waist. That air and harmony of shape express. Fine by degrees and beautifully less."

would be simply laughed at. For once pronounce your work good; the present style of morning-dress, though unvaried for years, leaves nothing to be desired; spare it to us in its perfection.

THE BASQUE.

The wail of many Jeremiads has reached us, lament-ing the expected extinction of the basque. We confess to a lack of sympathy, for though we have gracefully submitted to, we have never doated on that preten tions jacket. We have never been able to forgive it for annihilating those little loves of silk aprons, bepocketed and laced and ribboned, which added such a ecquettish charm to the at-home toilet of a young and pretty woman. Another sacrifice laid at its feet was the belt, the most poetical and classically associated of all articles of female dress. What were Venus, even, without her Costus? And yet our women were au-dacious enough to discard it. We hope it will be at once reinstated when we remind them that it was the little despised silken web which suggested one of the most deficately-flattering and comprehensive compliments ever offered by a lover in so few words:

Give me but what this ribbon bound, Take all the rest the world goes round " For Summer wear, nevertheless, basques of thin white

muslin, embroidered with delicate tracery and trimmed with soft-tinted ribbons to match the skirt, are espeially beautiful: these, however, are not the basque par excellence, and being made full, require the ribbon o confine them at the waist. HOOPS.

As for La Ctivoline, may her shadow never grow! her sails are gallantly set, and she rides triumphantly over a sea of troubles. With the pugnacity-should we say constancy !- which distinguishes le bean sexe. the ladies adhere to their beloved costume, and obey but one self-imposed dictum concerning it: Thus far thou shalt go, and as much further as thou pleasest. Still, its early downfall is confidently predicted, and

all sorts of dreadful resuscitations are hinted at to supersede it. The sacque dress, of which we have already speken: the "old Roman blouse"-for appearing is which the beautiful Madame Récamier was mobber in a London park, and in which a "woman of ton bore " a close resemblace to a statue with only a fringed

table-cioth loosely tacked together for a garment having a red carrow hand as a zeno, factored with 'aller clasps"-and the frightful costumes of Marie Antoinette's Court, famous for the two-feet-high head-towers built up in regular floors of curts, flowers and ribbons, are a few about which mysterious Rumer keeps the female heart in a tumultuous thetter

We venture to hope, however, that these reports are unfounded, and, since recent invention has rec hoop quite faultiess, that for Summer wear, at least, & may never be done away with. Those who, not weering any such "abomination," continue to rail againit, might reasonably reject that, although to their eyes and judgment it may present absurdities and grave detects, it could not, now and in times past, have been se popular with its wearers, if it had not possessed advantages counterbalancing the inconveniences which alore are perceptible to them.

The considerable number of deaths by burning, this last Winter, of women wearing hooped petticosts, bes been thought an urgent reason for decrying them altogether, as most liable to procure that result. Did any one ever think of denouncing all other petticosts for that same reasou? And yet it is women only who are burned to death by their clothes taking fire; no one ever hears of a man in his senses losing his life in the same way, the materials, as well as the cut of his garments being the very best precautionary measures against such a fatality. If hoops should be discarded for that reason, then should the whole petticoat system be routed, and purely rational considerations attend the reorganization of another. But that objection might easily be put aside by reserving hooped skirts for the Summer season exclusively, for only during that season is the hoop beneficial or comfortable; in the Winter, in-stead of lessening the number, and consequently the weight, of skirts necessary to protect a woman during the severe weather (as is claimed for it), it actually increases it by as much as the hoop itself and the skirts wern over it amount to. In fact, what Granger said of

time of that the nineteenth century, so far as Winter wear is conterned: "It is no more a petticod than Diegenes's tub was his breeches."

THE RED PETTICOAT.

The Balmoral, hapless Scotch bantling, thrives in the shop-wirdows, in which unprofitable inaction it seems quite likely to remain forever, unless by happy chance it be revived by the muddy ways of Gotham pest Fall. The Balmoral and the red petticoat have cessed to be synonyme—the former being manufactured also of maroon, green, or crimson, striped or with embossed borders. So far as out-of-door life is concerned, both have died so naturally that there sees scarcely a hope of resuscitation; they are worn by some, however, in breakfast dishabille, with open robes of colors to contrast favorably.

LINGERIE.

In the very expensive and important item of the finer linees of a lady's toilet-collars, sleeves, etc. -we find complete change. Chemisettes, alas! are ignored, except in a modified form with the square corsage; collens are as small as can possibly be worn; those made of Valenciennes inserting and edging are quite the favorite style; sleeves close at the wrist—the embroidered cull in size and design corresponding with the collar. Another pretty style for young persons is made of lace and tulle puffings, trimmed with papillon bows of bright colors. Breakfast sets are made of pique or Marseilles. embroidered with white or red-the collar small and square, turned over a ribbon which fastens in a graceful bord in front; sleeves close, with cuffs fitting tight to the wrist, and fastened with sleeve-buttons.

Fichus, though anything but a novelty, will be much worn during the coming season; these light, gracefel addenda to a dinner or an evening toilet possess the additional advantage of being quite inexpensive; they are made of wash or silk illusion, edged with ruchs and thickly besprinkled with tiny bows, flower-bute or sprigs of chenille.

We would, if we could, condemn the still prevalent atravagance lavished upon the sanctum sanctorum a lady's toilet; the argument in favor of it, that & gives employment to needlewomen, would be all-anfficient, were it not the melancholy truth that they are not the persons who derive the profit of it; if women must rew for starving prices, let it be on "alop" work, not on the delicate embroidering which destroys eye-sight, and, when done for a living, keeps one's nervea edge. Ladies can make the indulgence of their dainty taste in this particular a very praiseworthy charity, by taking the little extra trouble of selecting a worthy woman, buying the materials, and paying Sec good price for making; moreover, by so doing they will not only relieve honest poverty, but will be able to "get up" finer articles at half-price. Does any one doubt that a twenty-dollar chemise in a Broadway tablishment" could be made, and the maker paid gen-erously, for ten? We would earnestly urge our lady readers to consider this suggestion and act upon it con scientiously.

ROOTS AND SHOES.

The item of "treble-soled boots with small but projecting nails," in the Princess Royal's trousseau, has proved a fruitful theme for newspaper homilies on the imprudence of our countrywomen in that particular, their early decay in consequence, etc.

Now it is a painful duty for us to deprive them of a pet grievance, but the truth of the matter is that there really no occasion for such wailing. The days of paper soles," except for strictly in-door wear, are ast and gone, and if we have no better motive, we ertainly could desire no more sufficing authority to offer for our assertion, than that it is and has been "the ashion" for several years to wear thick soles with high heels on all promenale boots during the cold season. In a spirit of scientific inquiry, solely, we have observed the articles of feet-covering (as the shoemaker advertisements cay) worn by ladies during the past season of had walking, and we can affirm that in no instance, except where poverty compelled it, were the feet imprudently clad. Not only India-rubber overshoes and even high boots for wet weather, but fine calf-skin boots with cork soles, are generally adopted for Winter wear.

Any fashionable shoemaker could easily satisfy these gentlemen of their mistake.

CHILDREN'S DRESS

Children's toilet presents nothing different from the foregoing descriptions, for walking, at-home, or even ing costume, except the required diminution of size. Much to the expostulating abasement of very incipient manhood, he is clad in garments so rearly similar to he despised petticoats of his sister that one has to rok twice to discover " which is which."

Poplins in dark or mode colors, trimmed with parrow indings of bright plaid, are considered very tasteful for venile street dress-the circular clock with hood and se robe being of the same material. In the thinner fabrics these little folks have by no means been asgected-picqué with colored borders, cambrics, da laines of plain ground covered with small sprigs or spots, brillantes in all colors, are a few of their s

Embroideries and laces are still used in profusion for

all articles of children's under-clothing. lists of Tuscan or Leghorn straw are the Spring styles for the head-dress of incomplete humanity both sexes-feathers, straw banging buttons, and ribbons plain or plaid, being freely administered in the wag

So much for so much. Dr. Charleton says, in his Emcures, that "we have no reason to complain of the want of scarlet robes, of golden embroideries. jewels and ropes of pearls, while we have a course "and casie garment to keep away the cold." If the fair ores of 1858 were of a like lowly and economical tate of mind, then had our pleasant task been thankless and our occupation gone.

MACHINE SPADING .- Wm. E. Ward of Port Chosta is ergaged in building a working machine for spading, which he believes will be capable of breaking up three quarters of an acre per hour, ten inches deep, or deeper, if required and sufficient locomotive power is given.